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CONTENTS

USSR National Affairs

Vol III No 065 *4 Apr 86*

POLITICAL & SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Politburo Deliberates Domestic, Diplomatic Issues ..... R 1
Supreme Soviet Presidium Meets 31 March *[IZVESTIYA 1 Apr]* ..... R 1
CPSU's Ivan Frolov Named New KOMMUNIST Editor *[TANJUG]* ..... R 2
PRAVDA Examines Post-Congress Role of Press ..... R 2
Official Appointments, Retirements Reported ..... R 3
[SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR: OTDEL PERVYY No 8]
Samizdat Says Two Diplomats Executed for Smuggling *[AFP]* ..... R 4
Two Accused of Trying To Pass Anti-Soviet Material *[AFP]* ..... R 4
Jews Free To Leave for 'Sweet Life' in West ..... R 4
Reportage on 7th Composers Congress in Moscow ..... R 5
Demichev, Yakovlev Attend ..... R 5
Khrennikov Address *[PRAVDA 2 Apr]* ..... R 5
Leaders Sign Actress Zuyeva's Obituary *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 27 Mar]* ..... R 6
Shcherbitskiy Presents State Awards 28 Mar *[PRAVDA UKRAINY 29 Mar]* ..... R 6
Shcherbitskiy Delivers Report to Ukraine Plenum *[PRAVDA UKRAINY 29 Mar]* ..... R 6
Turkmen CP Central Committee Holds Plenum *[PRAVDA 31 Mar]* ..... R 7
Turkmen Lecture Seminar on 27th CPSU Congress Ends ..... R 8

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Energy Complex Undergoing Structural Changes *[Yegorov]* ..... S 1
Briefs: Computer-Transmitted Data ..... S 1
Polish Helicopter Tested
Arctic Plane
Flights to Antarctic

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Developments for 27 Mar-2 Apr Reported ..... T 1
Poor Management Blamed for Ruined Kazakhstan Crop ..... T 2
Briefs: Tashkent Conference ..... T 2

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

All-Union Science Conference Opens in Tashkent ..... U 1
Kazakh Council Discusses Scientific Progress ..... U 1
Antarctic Expedition Personnel Transfer Stations ..... U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

IZVESTIYA Correspondent Reports From Missile Site *[Sautin in IZVESTIYA 19 Mar]* ..... V 1
Military Officials Sign Retired General's Obituary *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Apr]* ..... V 3

Politburo Deliberates Domestic, Diplomatic Issues

LD031723 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 3 TASS — At its meeting today, the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee has approved the results of Mikhail Gorbachev's talks with Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic, general secretary of the National Liberation Front. Satisfaction has been expressed with the successful development of friendly Soviet-Algerian relations and the striving has been reaffirmed for their further broadening and strengthening.

The Political Bureau heard a communication by Mikhail Solomentsev on the participation of the CPSU delegation in the work of the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the delegation's meetings with Gustav Husak and other Czechoslovak leaders. It has been stressed that the CPSU and the Soviet state will further do everything necessary to deepen all-round Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation and develop fraternal friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee has examined a number of other issues in connection with a further consolidation of the socialist community, of strengthening European and international security, developing relations between countries with different social system on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

The Political Bureau has endorsed the slogans of the CPSU Central Committee for the international day of solidarity of the working people — May Day.

The Political Bureau has discussed issues in connection with the acceleration of the solution of the housing problem in the country and recognised it advisible to outline a number of additional measures to implement the directives of the 27th Congress of the CPSU concerning this important field of social development, further improvement of the living standards of the working people.

The Political Bureau has examined the question of a further perfection of rationalisation and invention, pointed out the importance of creating an effective mechanism for the introduction of the application of the results of scientific discoveries and inventions, creating a system for the selection of innovations, which have a decisive impact on accelerating progress in science and technology, perfecting the methods of planning work, ensuring the speediest application of these innovations.

Supreme Soviet Presidium Meets 31 March

PM031215 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Text] A scheduled session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin 31 March under the chairmanship of A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The Presidium examined the question of soviets' tasks stemming from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. A.A. Gromyko delivered a report at the session. He stressed that the party Central Committee Political Report, the congress resolution, the new edition of the CPSU Program, and other documents adopted by the congress and given the fervent approval of the Soviet people are of truly historic significance. The congress armed soviets at all levels with a clear perception of forthcoming tasks and opened up broad horizons for increasing their transformative influence on practice. Now it is important that every soviet comprehensively interpret the congress directives, concretize them as applicable to their own conditions, and embody them in a fighting program of action. This work has already begun at every level of our representative system.

It was noted in the report and speeches at the Presidium session that the Soviets must chiefly concentrate their attention on the practical implementation of the party congress decisions in the specific conditions of every republic, kray, oblast, city, rayon, village, and labor collective; on meeting the plan targets for this year and for the 5-year period as a whole; and on improving the organizational, political, and educational work of the organs of people's power and also the style and methods of leadership of state, economic, and sociocultural building.

Everything necessary must be done to ensure that soviets of all levels everywhere outline specific measures to step up their activity in all spheres of life, enhance their efficiency, broaden publicity, intensify control over the activities of organs accountable to them, develop deputies' activeness, and strengthen their links with all strata of the population, labor collectives, and the broad public.

Collating their work with congress requirements, soviets must bring into play the vast reserves inherent in soviet democracy. They must persistently strive to ensure that every individual not only feels himself to be master of our state of the whole people but — the main thing — that he is master in reality, a real, responsible master. In this lies the essence of the Leninist interpretation of socialist self-management. And it is precisely the soviets, under party leadership, that are expected to ensure real scope for the people's initiative and its development.

Of all the tasks facing the soviets, the key issue is to constantly improve their work style in the spirit of the times. The congress directives, its atmosphere and attitude have created the conditions for working in a new way. But endeavor and an understanding of the urgency and necessity of change are also needed. Achieving all this in pracitce and ensuring the reorientation of workers' psychology both in the center and at local level is a vital task of the day.

We cannot accept the fact that in many local soviet ispolkoms real organizational work is frequently replaced by conference bustle and the generation of paperwork. The basic criterion by which the activity of soviets and their organs must today be evaluated is not the number of sessions and conferences held but real, practical results.

Life demands a further increase in the independence and responsibility of organs of power in everything that concerns the sat-

isfaction of people's needs and legitimate interests, in the exploitation of local potential, and in the coordination and control of work by organizations situated on their territory. It is essential, as the congress decisions demand, to conduct soviet sessions more efficiently, increase permanent commissions' analytical and monitoring activities, and improve the practice of deputies' requests for information.

One urgent task is to step up the activity of soviet deputies in all sectors, increase their responsibility for carrying out deputy duties and mastering the art of state administration, and give them all-around assistance.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium passed a resolution on soviets' tasks emanating from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which will be published in the press.

The session examined and approved the plan of basic measures to be implemented in the USSR Supreme Soviet in 1986. The country's supreme organ of power will be focusing on the principal problems raised by the 27th CPSU Congress, the soviets' work experience, the development and improvement of current legislation, and the implementation of the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy.

The USSR Supreme Soviet presidium discussed some other questions of state life.

Participating in discussion of questions on the agenda were Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, L.N. Zaykov, D.A. Kunayev, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, and N.N. Slyunkov; Chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium V.P. Orlov; Chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium V.S. Shevchenko; Chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium P.G. Gilashvili; First Secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee I.B. Uzmankhodzhayev; electric welder at the Podolsk Ordzhonikidze machine-building plant N.N. Ryzhova; Chairman of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium G.S. Tsarazevich; chairman of Moscow city soviet ispolkom V.I. Saykin; and Chairman of Leningrad city soviet ispolkom V.Ya. Khodyrev.

CPSU's Ivan Frolov Named New KOMMUNIST Editor

LD301358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1846 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 29 (TANJUG) — Ivan Frolov has been named new editor-in-chief of the Soviet periodical *KOMMUNIST* to take over from Richard Kosolapov, who was recently replaced, and who has now lost his seat on the board of editors of the periodical as well.

Frolov was at the recent congress of the Soviet party elected to the Central Committee. He is a corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Science.

The reasons for the replacement of Kosolapov, who has also lost his place membership in the Central Committee, have not been announced.

Observers in Moscow recall, however, a major polemic conducted some time ago between the periodical *VOPROSY ISTORII* and *KOMMUNIST*.

The periodical *VOPROSY ISTORII* advocated the thesis that Lenin after the October Revolution perceived manifestations of the party and state leadership drifting away from the masses and their interests and that in this he saw one of the contradictorinesses [as received] in socialism. The periodical also claimed that the essence of the contradictoriness of the new society lies in its internal contrasts whereas external influence is significant but nevertheless of secondary character.

KOMMUNIST, still with Kosolapov at its head, reacted sharply, advocating stands which could have been taken as dogmatic. According to *KOMMUNIST*, "external interference" dominated in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and Poland in 1970, which allegedly caused crisis in these countries.

PRAVDA Examines Post-Congress Role of Press

PM031404 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "5-Year Plan and the Press"]

[Text] In our dynamic lifetime, a time of changes and transformations, the role of the mass media is growing substantially. The party sees the media as a powerful tool for creativity, publicity, and social control work and as a mouthpiece for the partywide viewpoint, which is incompatible with departmentalism and local self-interest. The Soviet press is one of the brightest manifestations of socialist democracy.

The period since the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the days preceding the congress has been a serious examination for all party journalism; the press has been working more vigorously than ever. Editorial collectives, the Central Committee Political Report noted, have been boldly tackling complex and largely new issues. Many constructive proposals have been expressed and there has been more analysis, civic-mindedness, and acuteness in posing problems and criticizing shortcomings.

The 27th CPSU Congress armed the party and the people with program documents and a strategy of acceleration at the new crucial stage of Soviet society's development. Journalists have perceived with a sense of duty and high responsibility the party's orders to fully realize the mass media's potential, to strive for effectiveness in articles, to eradicate mediocrity, to overcome inertia and superficiality in judgments, and to be receptive to what is new and advanced. There should be more practical matters and initiative and fewer empty words and enthusiastic exclamations.

The content of newspapers in the first few weeks since the congress provides convincing proof that the acceleration of socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress and production intensification are becoming the major topic in the press. There has been a marked desire among journalists to promote the galvanization of the human factor, to expand publicity, and to analyze ways of ensuring a fundamental

psychological reorientation among cadres and their thinking and in the work style of party organizations.

The elucidation of the congress documents, which our press is now actively undertaking, must be closely linked with the publicizing of labor collectives' efforts to fulfill the plan for 1986 and for the 12th 5-Year Plan as a whole and the practice of socialist competition. The entire rich arsenal of journalism must be brought into play, spotlighting the inquisitive and searching working man. One of the main avenues of the activity of editorial bureaus is to analyze how party organizations and labor collectives are tackling the resolution of questions linked with improving the economic mechanism and management and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, how financial autonomy is being introduced everywhere, and how the struggle for high quality in output and work as a whole, for the full utilization of reserves, and for the strengthening of labor, production, and contractual discipline is proceeding.

The press is called upon to help collectives seek and find positive solutions to the problems that emerge. It is necessary to involve working people more extensively in the newspapers and on TV and radio broadcasts so that they themselves can talk in their own words about the new things entering our reality and about their concerns and thoughts. Stringent monitoring of plan fulfillment is also one of the most important tasks for the press.

It is regrettable, however, that certain economic reviews and other local press articles devoted to the results of the first quarter have already sounded notes of complacency and of captivation with what has been achieved. Front pages are awash with high-sounding epithets in reports of successes — and often only very modest successes, at that. Attempts to drown matters in verbiage are today simply intolerable.

We should not disparage successes and achievements. Every newspaper — from works newsheets to central newspapers — must objectively demonstrate the practical experience of work in each section and persistently strive to disseminate that experience. Revealing the individual's creative potential, making it possible for talents to flourish, and actively supporting the masses' initiative is a skill our press has in abundance. But nor should we be satisfied with our old approaches. Many things in this direction still need to be improved and restructured on the move, so to speak, and greater informational content and emotion must be given to articles and TV and radio broadcasts to make them reflect the pulse of life. There is and can be nothing richer than people's social experience. The press is called upon to be a genuine forum for that experience and to painstakingly collate the products of life, communist attitudes to work, and creative initiative.

The mass media have an invaluable role to play in implementing the party's social program. The 5-year plan targets in this area are intensive. Press interest in this sphere has also grown considerably, new rubrics have appeared, and current topics have keenly made their presence felt. This question is exceptionally important since it directly concerns people and their lives, work, and position in society. Press attention to the entire range of social problems must be constant.

Holding a frank conversation with readers means answering the most urgent questions of life and not avoiding difficult points. Readers pay particular attention to articles on the assertion of the norms of communist morality, the improvement of society's moral climate, and the strengthening of the family. There is no place here for sensationalism or the exposition of the "nuts and bolts" of various deviations or court investigations, which still mar certain publications. And can many newspapers claim to be persistent in their castigation of bureaucratism, whose roots are hidden, where there is inadequate publicity, self-criticism, and public control? The press has a great deal of work to do in this direction. It is necessary to fight, literally fight for each line of the party congress decisions. That is how the party is posing the question.

The strength of the press lies in its party leadership. This requires constant improvement and deepening in the spirit of the times. The selection of journalist cadres and the concern for their education and competence largely determine the content and effectiveness of articles. Everything that is dictated by principled considerations and the interests of improving matters, the congress noted, will continue to be supported by the party.

Armed with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, our press — a collective propagandist, agitator, and organizer of the masses — will promote still more successfully the mobilization of working people to fulfill party plans and the 5-year plan targets.

Official Appointments, Retirements Reported

PM021328 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR. OTDEL PERVYY* in Russian, Issue No 8 1986, publishes on pages 120-125 five USSR Council of Ministers decrees signed by N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, or G. Aliyev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, administrator of affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers. The decrees report that: A.P. Fisun is appointed USSR first deputy minister of the coal industry. The decree is dated 22 January 1986 and is signed by Ryzhkov and Smirtyukov. N.I. Mokhov is relieved of his duties as USSR deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education "in connection with his retirement on pension." The decree is dated 23 January 1986 and is signed by Aliyev and Smirtyukov. Yu.A. Kozhin is appointed deputy minister of foreign trade. The decree is dated 23 January 1986 and is signed by Aliyev and Smirtyukov. N.G. Belov is appointed first deputy chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration and relieved of his duties as deputy chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration. The decree is dated 23 January 1986 and is signed by Aliyev and Smirtyukov). V.I. Reshetilov is relieved of his duties as USSR deputy minister of the construction of heavy industry enterprises "in connection with his transfer to other work." The decree is dated 24 January 1986 and is signed by Ryzhkov and Smirtyukov.

Samizdat Says Two Diplomats Executed for Smuggling
AU030945 Paris AFP in English 0920 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 3 (AFP) — Two Soviet diplomats in Kabul were sentenced to death and executed for gold smuggling, according to a "samizdat" underground news bulletin circulating here Thursday.

It identified them as Sultan Radzhabov, a former minister of justice in the Central Asian Republic of Tajikistan until 1978, and a secretary at the Soviet Embassy in the Afghan capital, whose name was given only as Saydov. The "samizdat" based its information on a senior law officer.

But the Tajikistan mission in Moscow, contacted by AFP, described the report of Sultan Radzhabov's execution as "gossip." A mission spokesman said that Radzhabov had been given an assignment in Afghanistan but "not at the Soviet Embassy". He confirmed that he had been arrested, sentenced to prison and then released and "had died in 1985."

The "samizdat" claimed the two men had acted as middlemen between gold dealers and Afghan buyers. It said the gold was intended for Afghan "counter revolutionaries". The traffic had been discovered during a customs inspection at Moscow airport when officers seized a package containing 23 kilos (50 lbs.) of gold from Saudi Arabia addressed to Saydov, it added. "This, while the Soviet Union loses 15,000 soldiers in Afghanistan every year," the "samizdat" noted. Western diplomats judged this figure of Soviet losses as rather high, but East European sources held that it was "likely".

Two Accused of Trying To Pass Anti-Soviet Material
AU031259 Paris AFP in English 1225 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 3 (AFP) — Documents believed dropped by a foreigner at Moscow airport have led the authorities to two Soviets later accused in Tashkent of trying to pass "anti-Soviet material" abroad, the provincial daily *PRAVDA VOSTOKA* said.

The pair, Rishat Ablayev, 35, and Sinaver Kadyrov, 31, were charged in the Central Asian city, which is the capital of the Uzbek Republic, with passing texts accusing the state of pursuing "the imperial policy of tsarist Russia" towards Soviet peoples.

They risked long prison sentences, the paper said.

Jews Free To Leave for 'Sweet Life' in West
LD022256 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Observer Mikhail Taratuta commentary]

[Text] Today we continue our talk with Mrs (Davies) of Hove, Sussex, and Mr (Curtin) in Birmingham concerning Jewish emigration from the USSR. Mrs (Davies) believes that if Jews were treated better in this country they would not wish to leave. And Mr (Curtin) is concerned over decreased emigration and sees it as a sign of infringement on freedom in this country. Our observer Mikhail Taratuta writes in reply:

I wonder if you know that the Soviet Embassies in London, Washington, Rome, and other capitals continue to receive letters from former Soviet citizens of Jewish descent with the request to let them come back. Letters arrive from the Jews who, as the Western media say, fled from the persecution of Soviet authorities and found happiness in the free world. But there is an obvious discrepancy in this. Either these people desire to return to their prison voluntarily or the Soviet Union was no prison for them and they left it for some other reason. Which is the truth?

In the past 40 years or so an estimated 250,000 Jews have left this country. Indeed, and all for reasons of their own. Some wanted to join their relatives scattered by World War II throughout the world. Some responded to the call of their religion, which urges them to live in the land of their ancestors. Some went to other countries in the pursuit of a sweet life. As for the dream of political freedom and flight from persecution and discrimination, the New York-based Russian language newspaper *NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO* came to the following conclusion, having conducted a poll among former Soviet citizens. Paradoxically, none of them was guided by the thought of political freedom.

Why, then, all this noise in the West about the persecution of Jews in the USSR and concern over declining emigration? There are political reasons for all this. Israel, with its unending aggressive ventures, simply needs a permanent inflow of cannon fodder and the United States needs a strong Israel in the Middle East. And for Western propagandists every Jew leaving the Soviet Union is not simply a Jew but a political figure that has chosen the free world, a figure tormented and harassed in the Soviet Union. Under this logic, if a British Jew does not leave for the United States or Israel, that means he doesn't want to, but if a Soviet Jew does not leave the USSR this means that he is not allowed to.

The tragedy, however, is that this not very honest game has its victims; people who are taken in by the image of heavenly life expecting them beyond the Soviet Union presented by the BBC, the Voice of America, and other radio stations. [sentence as heard] But when they find themselves abroad, unused to life in new conditions, without support given them by the countries they were reared in, people often get lost, break down. Nostalgia comes later. First comes the financial trap when emigrants begin to recall what in their native lands they had taken for granted: the low housing rent, the free education, the inconsiderable taxes and, the most important, the availability of jobs — that is, all that makes up a secure, if not luxurious, life. They begin to realize too late that they lost their past without finding their future. Nobody needs them in their new place. They have neither friends nor relatives there. Their new country does not need them, because it has enough jobless people without them. Western propagandists don't need them either, because they are now used material.

And so a former engineer begins to wash cars at a service station and a former doctor washes dishes at an eating house, unburdening their souls in letters. Such letters arrive by the thousand

in the Soviet Union, with the inevitable request to let their authors return home. Emigrants address such letters to Soviet organizations, to friends and relatives back home, to Soviet periodicals. They describe the hardships of their life in the West and warn others against being too gullible, against repeating their own mistake. And it is not surprising that with every year the number of those who want to repeat other people's tragedy shrinks. Many of the would-be emigrants have already retrieved their applications for exit visas.

So we advise Mrs (Davies) and Mr (Curtin), when they hear about the persecution of Jews in the USSR, to think about the thousands of broken lives, about people who believe the Western press and the stories about easy life in the West and who now dream of one thing only — how to return home.

Reportage on 7th Composers Congress in Moscow

Demichev, Yakovlev Attend

LD021407 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1332 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Excerpts] In the Hall of Columns at the House of Unions in Moscow, the 7th Congress of Composers today continued its work. Composers Shchedrin, Petrov, Shtogarenko, Luchanok, and others took part in the discussions. Comrades Demichev and Yakovlev are taking part in the work of the congress.

The congress is continuing its work

Khrennikov Address

PM031107 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 86 First Edition pp 1,3

[TASS report: "Music and the Times: The Seventh All-Union Congress of Composers"]

[Excerpts] The results of the work done in recent years and the tasks of personalities in Soviet music at the present stage of socialist building are being discussed by delegates to the Seventh All-Union Congress of Composers. It opened in Moscow's Great Kremlin Palace on 1 April.

The accountability report of the USSR Composers Union Board was delivered by T.N. Khrennikov, first secretary of the Board.

Our congress is taking place at a remarkable time, he said. It is not yet a month since the 27th CPSU Congress completed its work. This was truly a congress of renewal, permeated by unprecedented dynamism and a concrete, businesslike approach. To use the language of musicians, it drew the bar line from which the new tempo and rhythm of our progress begin.

The CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the congress and the documents it adopted emphasize the growing role of art and its influence on society and on every person. We have a right to be proud of the place of honor which music holds in contemporary life. Public recognition is the measure of the true value of creative work, because the Soviet artist is not only a witness and chronicler, but also a participant in the creation of the new world.

We see again and again that democratic attitudes and involvement in life nurture the art of socialist realism, which is based on the Leninist principles of party-mindedness and the popular spirit. The immutability of these fundamental principles is reaffirmed in the new edition of the CPSU Program. And that is only natural, because it is the party-mindedness and popular spirit of our art which have enabled it to demonstrate its correctness and fruitfulness in the fight for human souls in the ideological battles of the present day.

Our creative organization's activity has been directed toward the all-around strengthening of links between the art of music and the tasks of communist building and the strengthening of contacts between masters of the arts and the audience at large. Soviet music days are now held everywhere and contracts for creative collaboration between composers' unions and the biggest enterprises and agro-industrial associations have become the norm.

The speaker devoted great attention to the development of the music theater, where the fusion of different artistic genres is revealed particularly clearly. Any bold and artistically jusitifed decision to which the audience responds can, he said, only be welcomed, even if it does not immediately arouse the approval of those who adhere strictly to tradition. But serious artistic intentions cannot brook oversimplification, petty subject matter, or weak dramaturgy; and much here depends on the quality of the libretto. Yet the occupation of librettist has for some reason become unprestigious among professional playwrights. The time has come once again to revive the creative alliance with writers, which will benefit Soviet musical art.

A special place in the socialist society's spiritual arsenal belongs to Soviet song, which is the legitimate heir to the revolutionary melodies of the world's peoples and which has continued and developed their traditions in the conditions of the new society. An understanding of the importance of the ideological and educational function of song has dictated both the artistic policy of the Composers Union and its concrete actions. In particular, the holding of competitions for composers and performers, which resulted in the emergence of a number of talented works written for notable dates in the country's life — the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth, the 60th anniversary of the USSR'S formation, the 40th anniversary of victory, and the 27th CPSU Congress. The creativity of a whole constellation of talented composers has spread firmly beyond their own republics, which testifies to the upsurge of songwriting in [illegible] republics and to the true internationalism of our music.

But unfortunately, among the thousands of songs one hears on the radio and television and from stages large and small, there are too many which do not meet high demands. This has become particularly clear in the recent period of rapid and uncontrolled expansion of vocal and instrumental groups. Both in repertoire and in style of performance, as a rule they blindly imitate the models which are persistently brought to the awareness of young people by the bourgeois commercial show business machine. In the capitalist countries they use this machine to attempt to distract young people in every way from the urgent social prob-

lems. Not for nothing is this music taken up so eagerly by those who are professionally engaged in ideological subversion against the socialist countries.

Serious measures are now being taken to regulate the activity of vocal and instrumental groups, which are clearly experiencing a shortage of good quality musical material. We are reproached on this score from the platform of the 27th CPSU Congress. To give young people a really attractive repertoire of songs appropriate to our times — that task is within the powers of Soviet composers!

The speaker dwelt in detail on the problems of so-called mass music, which recently has largely lost that very quality — its mass appeal.

The entire tenor of our life and the role which art plays in it prompt us constantly to think about the aesthetic education of children and young people — those to whom the socialist state's future belongs. The school reform opens up wide scope for the application of musicians' efforts. The musical education program elaborated under the leadership of our outstanding composer D.B. Kabalevskiy has completed its experimental stage and is being introduced in practice.

The eighties are a period of mighty upsurge in the world prestige of Soviet music. Soviet music festivals and premieres of new works are held with triumphant success abroad; leading publishing houses and record firms compete for the right to publish music and recordings created in the USSR.

This is happening first and foremost because our music — the offspring of Great October — has always been and remains the herald of today's leading ideas — the ideas of peace, humanism, and social progress. Being addressed to people, rather than against people, it has become the legitimate heir and continuer of many centuries of traditions in the art of music. At a time when all kinds of currents and pseudoschools of the avant-garde have revealed to the whole world their bankruptcy — not only aesthetic, but also moral — Soviet music offers an example of the laws of artistic development and the natural progression of the path followed throughout the decades since October. The destiny of music in the land of socialism, where its sounds have always been not only an artistic act but also a social and public act, where the figure of the creator is invariably surrounded by respect and honor, and where, lastly, art has an unprecedented, truly gigantic audience, is an inspiring beacon for the planet's leading musicians. All these qualities have never emerged so clearly as at the two international music festivals in Moscow. The world's best composers supported the festival slogan: "Music for humanism, for peace and friendship between peoples."

Leaders Sign Actress Zuyeva's Obituary
PM031405 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Mar 86 Second Edition p 3

[Obituary: "Anastasiya Platonovna Zuyeva"]

[Excerpts] Soviet art has suffered a grave loss. Anastasiya Platonovna Zuyeva, People's Artist of the USSR, holder of a USSR State Prize, and artist of the M. Gorkiy USSR Moscow Arts Theater, died on 23 March 1986 at the age of 89.

G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, Ye.K. Ligachev, P.N. Demichev, B.N. Yeltsin, A.N. Yakovlev, A.N. Aksenov, G.M. Markov, L.A. Kulidzhanov, P.Ya. Slezko, A.A. Nizovtseva, Z.P. Tumanova, V.S. Anurov, I.B. Bugayev, A.A. Belyayev, A.I. Borisov, Yu.K. Borisova, A.P. Georgiyevskaya, Ye.N. Gogoleva, I.O. Gorbachev, T.V. Dornonina, Ye.A. Yevstigneyev, O.N. Yefremov, Ye.V. Zaytsev, I.V. Ilinskiy, Yu.S. Melentyev, I.A. Naumenko, N.A. Ponomarev, M.I. Prudkin, I.M. Smoktunovskiy, Ye.R. Simonov, A.I. Stepanova, G.A. Tovstonogov, M.A. Ulyanov, T.N. Khrennikov, M.I. Tsarev.

Shcherbitskiy Presents State Awards 28 Mar
AU020917 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 Mar 86 p 1

[RATAU report: "Presenting Awards"]

[Excerpts] On 28 March V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, presented state awards to a group of comrades.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy warmly congratulated the recipients and wished them new successes in their work for the benefit of the socialist homeland and in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

Present at the ceremony of award presentation were Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairmen, obkom first secretaries, and oblispolkom chairmen.

Shcherbitskiy Delivers Report to Ukraine Plenum
AU031244 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 29 Mar 86 p 1

["Information Announcement on a Plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] A plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee was held on 28 March.

Oblispolkom chairmen, ministers, leaders of some other republic-level organizations, secretaries of the Ukrainian Trade Union Council, and the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee, who do not belong to the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee or Auditing Commission, were invited to attend the plenum proceedings.

The plenum examined the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the republic's party organizations to implement its decisions. V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report.

(V.V. Shcherbitskiy's report is to be published in the next issue of the paper).

Those participating in the discussion were Comrades Yu.N. Yelchenko, first secretary of Kiev Gorkom; V.P. Mironov, first secretary of Donetsk Obkom; A.P. Zolotarev, stope brigade leader in the Ternovskaya mine, Pavlograd coal mining association; A.P. Sazonov, first secretary of Zaporozhye Obkom; V.A. Masol, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Ukrainian Gosplan; K.V. Khirnyy, first secretary of Kharkov Gorkom; I.S. Plyushch, chairman of Kiev Oblispolkom; K.G. Nosov, director of the Dneprovskiy F.E. Dzerzhinskiy metallurgical combine in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast; V.P. Salo, Ukrainian minister of industrial construction; V.S. Venglovskaya, woman weaver at the Zhitomir flax combine named after the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution; A.N. Girenko, first secretary of Kherson Obkom; V.S. Mikhalevich, director of the V.M. Glushkov Cybernetics Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; A.P. Makatsov, mining brigade leader in the Krasnodon mine construction trust, Voroshilovgrad Oblast; N.P. Oboznyy, party committee secretary at the M.V. Frunze scientific and production machine building assocation in Sumy; V.I. Tsybukh, second secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee; I.A. Bulyga, Goshchanskiy Raykom first secretary in Rovno Oblast; V.I. Yurchuk, director of the Institute of the History of the Party under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee — a branch of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU Central Committee; A.P. Nochevkin, first secretary of Odessa Obkom; B.N. Lishchina, general director of the "Azot" production association named after the Leninist Komsomol in Severodonetsk, Voroshilovgrad Oblast; amd N.U. Kotlyuba, party committee secretary at the Zaporozhye V.I. Lenin transformer production association.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy delivered a concluding speech.

The plenum adopted a decision on the issue discussed, and it will be published.

The plenum endorsed the organizational and political measures taken by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Congresses. The plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee ended its proceedings.

Turkmen CP Central Committee Holds Plenum

PM031519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Mar 86
First Edition p 2

[Correspondent A. Grachev report on Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee plenum under the rubric "Implementing the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress" and the general heading "Working in New Fashion"]

[Text] Turkmenistan

A fact is a fact, no matter how sad it may be: social labor productivity had remained at the same level in Turkmenistan for 15 years. For this reason, participants in the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee plenum discussing the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the republic party organization's tasks in implementing its decisions spoke about the causes of the prevailing situation and sought ways to overcome the stagnation. S. Niyazov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, who delivered the report and others who spoke during the debate noted that a spirit of realism and a critical assessment of what has been achieved are actively gaining ground in the republic and an atmosphere conducive to creative activity is being established. Many sectors of party, economic, and state work have been reinforced with cadres. Important problems are being tackled more actively by Vommunists.

Yhis approach is producing results. Over the first 3 months of the new 5-year plan, the increase in industrial output totaled almost 10 percent and the increase in labor productivity 7 percent. Livestock raising productivity has increased. Sll this is a cause of joy to workers and inspires them to strive for new successes. But unfortunately, the plenum noted, the reorganization is proceeding too slowly as yet.

Gor instance, the Turkmenian nitrogen fertilizer plant failed to deliver R12 million worth of output last year. However, the Mary party obkom and gorkom and their First Secretaries Ch. Gedzhenov and A. Valiyev failed to draw the appropriate conclusions from this. And so the plant's performance remains poor.

Such phenomena are impermissible. after all, the republic is to double the average annual rate of increase of industrial output in the current 5-year plan, increase gas production to 86 billion cubic meters, and double the volume of capital construction. Yhe set targets can be met only by means of persistent and skillful work on the part of all party organizations and every Vommunist, the plenum participants said. Yet what is happening in practice? One of the key enterprises — the Chardzhou oil refinery — was mentioned in particular. It has been under construction for the past 15 years. Yet R. Khudayberdiyev and G. Ashirov, first secretaries of the Chardzhou party obkom and gorkom respectively, have still not managed to establish order at the construction site and help to organize harmonious work there.

It is also necessary to overcome the lag in oil extraction. And here much depends on the stance and efficiency of the Krasnovodsk party obkom and the Nebit-Dag party gorkom and their First secretaries Ye. Mitrin and Ye. Akentyev and all Communists at the Turkmenneft association. They must tackle questions of the introduction of modern machinery and technology in the extraction of the valuable raw material more persistently and adopt a comprehensive approach to the development of new deposits.

The practical work of scientific collectives was analyzed in detail at the plenum. During the last 5-year plan more than R50 million were invested in the development of science, yet the return totaled R11 million. The Presidium of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences, its President A. Babayev and the republic Gosplan and its Chairman V. Abramov must utilize scientists' work more effectively and ensure a broader introduction of scientific developments in practice, speakers noted. In this context the work of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Section, headed by Ye. Ovlyakuliyev was criticized.

Plenum participants paid special attention to agriculture. Labor productivity here is lower than, for instance, in 1970, although labor remuneration has increased by 25 percent over this period. In cotton growing alone, nonfulfillment of the plan for the procurement of fine-fiber cotton accounted for a shortfall of R40 million in farm income. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz managers, in an effort to meet the plan target for cotton procurement, expanded the sowings of medium-fiber cotton, while on certain farms the area under cotton was in excess of the plan but this was concealed. Defective practices caused great moral and material damage. However, the former Ministry of Agriculture and Minister G. Gurbanov, oblast agro-industrial associations, and party raykoms turned a blind eye. There were gross violations in the storage and processing of cotton. Losses of raw cotton were mounting and the output of yarn was low.

The republic Communist Party Central Committee Bureau examined the state of affairs in this sector. Rigorous conclusions were drawn. Thus the bureau severely punished B. Khaydarov, former minister of the cotton cleaning industry and dismissed him from the post of first deputy chairman of the republic State Agro-Industrial Committee.

Certain leaders' tendencies to embellish the true state of affairs and to conceal miscalculations in their own work are still surviving. Thus, with the assistance of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, overreporting to the tune of R13 million was revealed on water conservancy construction projects. G. Mishchenko, chairman of the republic State Agro-Industrial Committee; A. Charyyev, chief of Glavkarakumstroy; and T. Altyyev, Turkmen SSR deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, were severely punished for this. The plenum participants demanded that any deviations from law and the norms of our life continue to be subjected to principled assessments.

Production successes and the quality of people's labor depend on their conscientiousness, on the quality of educational work within the collective. Unfortunately, many party committees in the republic pay insufficient attention to this work. They include the Karakumskiy, Bayramaliyskiy, Karakalinskiy, and Krasnovodskiy party raykoms, and the Tashauz party obkom (Obkom First Secretary B. Atayev; Secretary for Ideology U. Shamuratov).

The plenum noted that it is necessary to reorganize work in the spirit of current demands not only at local level but also at the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Section. Its influence on the situation in party organizations is still too weak.

The resolution that was adopted outlines specific measures to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Turkmen Lecture Seminar on 27th CPSU Congress Ends

GF021728 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] A 3-day seminar of lecturers of party committees of the Turkmen SSR Society for Knowledge dedicated to the study, clarification, and propaganda of the political reports at the 27th party congress and the documents of the congress has ended. Participants included (Kachurin), deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; Doctor of Juridical Sciences Professor Azmukhamedov, a leading researcher at the State and Law Institute of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences; (Fidoshina), a senior lecturer at the Moscow Higher Technical College of the Order of Lenin and the Order of the Labor Red Banner named after Bauman; Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor Garadzha, director of the Scientific Atheism Institute of the Social Sciences Academy subordinate to the CPSU Central Committee; (Belimenko), a lecturer at the All-Union Society for Knowledge; Doctor of Philosophical Sciences (Vedudov), head of a department at the Sociological Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Shilatov, [word indistinct] of the USSR; Admiral Grishanov, chief of the military and patriotic education section of the All-Union Society for Knowledge; Babayev, president of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and leaders of the republic's ministries and departments.

Speeches noted that the new large-scale heavy tasks to be solved by our society place high demands on all political, ideological, and organizational activity. The contemporary course of the party and its strategy of acceleration create favorable potentials for considerably improving the effectiveness of ideological work. It is now essential that the ideological-political education of workers and its forms and methods are conducted in accordance with their practicability in the internal life popular life and that they are [word indistinct] ensured in the organizational and economic activity.

Mollayeva, secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the seminar.

Energy Complex Undergoing Structural Changes

LD031149 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 3 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 3 TASS — TASS news analyst Vladimir Yegorov wrote:

Oil, at present the power industry's major raw material, is to lose its leading positions to coal. Such is the main direction of a reconstruction drive, under way in the fuel and power complex, for the next five years and till the end of the century, economists predict.

The reason is far from being the one given by certain Western media which allege that Soviet oilmen have hit the bottom at their oil fields. If this were the case, the USSR would not have planned to produce 630-640 million tons of oil and gas condensate in 1990, as against 616.7 million tons in 1986 (the world's highest figure among oil-producing countries). The reason is quite different: once rich oil fields are past their peak production rates. Hence, the need to increase the recovery ratio, and look for oil further out and at greater depths, which requires increased capital outlays. Suffice it to say that in the past decade the costs of oil and gas extraction have tripled in the USSR.

By the end of the 90s oil consumption will be reduced largely through wider use of natural gas (its 1990 output is planned at 835-850 billion cubic meters.) Then will come the turn of the rational use of this raw material — for the needs of the chemical industry.

Reliance on coal in the USSR, which is second to none in the world as regards coal resources, is an objective development. Last year its output in the USSR stood at 726 million tons. Meantime, the Knask-Achinsk basin, southern Siberia, alone will be able to produce up to one billion tons of coal a year, for as long as 140 years. The USSR has other promising coal basins, for example, at Kuznetsk, Western Siberia, and Ekibastuz, northern Kazakhstan.

In the past years the coal industry has experienced some difficulties and failed to reach planned targets. This was caused, in particular, by a sharp deterioration of the mining conditions at old basins, especially in Donetsk, Ukraine, where coal has to be extracted from twin beds and at greater depths.

The task of boosting output in such conditions or least least keeping it at present level is hard to tackle even though the mines are modernised and advanced technology used. Therefore, the plans for increasing coal output envisage an accelerated development of the eastern coal fields with opencast mining. In 1990 the USSR plans to produce 780-800 million tons of fuel.

Briefs

Computer-Transmitted Data — Specialists from the Transbaykal board of the hydrometeorological service have begun setting up their own automated system for receiving and transmitting information. Assembly of equipment has begun for the Tsiklon electronic complex, whose purpose is to collect data on the atmosphere in zones where 150 meteorological stations are located. Computers will take over the work of tens of telegraph operators and will increase 1,000-fold the speed of processing and analysing the incoming material. The first communications session between the Chita Tsiklon electronic complex and the Khabarovsk center for collecting meteorological data from the territory of Siberia and the Far East will take place 1 month from now. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 14 Mar 86 LD*]

Polish Helicopter Tested — Testing is taking place in Yakutiya of a new Polish helicopter, the Sokol. It is a medium-class craft, with a lifting weight of 6,400 kg and a speed of 235 km per hour, and can carry 12 passengers and two crew members. Soviet test pilots are taking part in the testing, as well as members of the Civil Aviation Scientific Research Institute and Polish specialists. The helicopter is expected to be used in the most varied areas of the USSR to help geologists, oil workers, and hunters. [Summary] [*Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 14 Mar 86 LD*]

Arctic Plane — Moscow, March 15 TASS — The new Soviet liner AN-74 successfully operated under a temperature reaching minus 58 degrees centigrade, which is a rare occasion even for the Soviet extreme north. It has been designed specially for work in conditions of the Arctic and Antarctic regions. The plane, seating 12 people, easily transports 1.5 tons of cargo to a distance of 4,500 km. The on-board computer and automatic devices permit the pilot to guide the AN-74 by the optimal route at any time of day or night. The plane is economical so far as fuel consumption is concerned. [Excerpt] [*Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 15 Mar 86 LD*]

Flights to Antarctic — For the first time, the heavy IL-76 plane will fly from Leningrad to the Antarctic. It has been especially reequipped for Antarctic flights. The flight route is Cyprus-Djibouti-Maputo-Molodezhnaya. A landing strip with a length of approximately 3 km has been prepared at the Anarctic station. The testing of the heavy plane in the Antarctic will make it possible to carry out landings at the Vistok station in the future. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 21 Feb 86 LD*]

Agricultural Developments for 27 Mar-2 Apr Reported

LD030527 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR between 27 March and 2 April broadcast by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

27 March

Rostov Oblast starts sowing today. (0700 GMT)

Cotton sowing starts today in southern Uzbekistan with nearly 2 million hectares to be sown. (0700 GMT)

Sowing of grain crops has begun in Kazakhstan. Farms of southern oblasts have already sown wheat, barley, and peas on thousands of hectares. (1430 GMT)

Don farmers have started sowing early spring crops; farmers in southern rayons of Rostov Oblast took seed-drills out to the fields today. Grain crops will be grown on an area exceeding 1 million hectares using intensive technology methods. (1930 GMT)

28 March

Mass sowing of spring crops has begun in Krasnodar Kray. More than one-third of a million hectares have been sown, which is one-fifth of the area. Sugar beet sowing is under way on many farms. (0800 GMT)

The 6th month of winter is coming to an end on the country's farms. As the USSR Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee] has reported, collective and state farms continued to increase production and procurement of animal husbandry products during that time. Since the beginning of this year, for example, 641,000 metric tons more milk have been sold to the state than for the same period last year; 454,000 metric tons more meat has been procured. Farms of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Kirghizia, and Uzbekistan have fulfilled the quarterly plan for meat ahead of schedule. A particularly large increase over last year's level was yielded by collective and state farms of the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Moldavia, and Turkmenistan. However, there is a negative side in this sharp increase of procurements. The fact of the matter is that a significant number of farms, having fulfilled the plans in November and December, stopped handing over cattle. Large-scale delivery of cattle to the meat combines began in January. This formal, bureaucratic attitude by heads of farms to the fulfilment of plans led to no small losses not only of animal husbandry produce but also of fodder. (1200 GMT)

29 March

Sowing of sugar beet has begun in the south of Kazakhstan. This crop has now been sown on 70,000 hectares in the republic. (0204 GMT)

Spring sowing has begun in the Kabarda-Balkar ASSR. In the Prokhladnyy Rayon, early spring crops are being sown, together with peas, oats, and fodder grass. Equipment and workers are fully prepared. Two shifts are being worked, and team self-interest is the guiding principle behind the work organization. (0900 GMT)

After protracted foul weather, Chimkent Oblast farmers have once again begun field work today. Farms in Dzhambul and Kzyl-Ordinskaya Oblasts are now sowing grain crops. Farms in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast have started harrowing areas alloted to winter crops and perennial grasses. Spring has been late in coming to southern Kazakhstan, requiring speedy, well-organized field work. (1200 GMT)

Stavropol Kray agricultural workers have reported fulfillment ahead of schedule of the quarterly plan for all sales to the state of livestock farming produce. (1200 GMT)

The land cultivators of Azerbaijan have started sowing maize for grain. Some 30,000 hectares has been allocated for maize cultivation. The industrial method of cultivation will allow production of grain to be increased more than fourfold in the 5-year plan because of the increased return per hectare. (2230 GMT)

30 March

A scientific and practical conference dedicated to the problems of the intensification of farming in the kray has been carried out in Altay. A wide scope of issues on the introduction of intensive and industrial technologies on the fields of the kray was discussed. It is envisaged that this year 1.2 million hectares of wheat will be grown with the aid of intensive technology. This will provide an additional increase of about 1 million metric tons of high-quality grain. (0600 GMT)

Warm spring weather has come to the southern steppes of the Ukraine, leading to widespread sowing of early spring crops. In Odessa Oblast, 280,000 hectares of land are to be sown with spring crops. Over 500 sowing detachments are at work. (1100 GMT)

Moldavia — Sowing of sugar beet started today. Workers plan to produce 2.7 metric tons of sugar annually in the republic during this 5-year plan. (1100 GMT)

1 April

Tuva livestock farmers have had a good first quarter: the overall purchase of meat and milk in the republic as a whole has increased by nearly 10 percent against the same period last year. (0200 GMT)

Irrigation work is in progress in Stavropol. About 400 pumping stations have started work. Irrigated fields make up less than 10 percent of the whole area under cultivation in the region, but they produce 3 times more crops than the dry-farming land. At present in the kray, more than 400,000 hectares of arable land is being irrigated, most of which is fodder land. (1904 GMT)

2 April

A new strain of cotton, called "Tashauz-61," has been developed by seed selectors of a Tashauz Oblast experimental agricultural

station. Last year the strain was tested on Tashauz and Chardzhou farms and yielded an average of over 40 quintals per hectare of raw cotton more than earlier regionalized strains. It also has greater germinating capacity. (0000 GMT)

Sugar beet planting began in the Odessa Oblast farms today; more than 50,000 hectares are to be planted. The work is to be completed in 4 days. (1000 GMT)

Poor Management Blamed for Ruined Kazakhstan Crop

LD022323 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 2 April in the "Vremya" newscast broadcasts a video report from a state farm in the Chu Valley where sowing of sugar beet is under way. The director of the farm says: "Sugar beet has been rotting since 1982, rotting on a massive scale, on the whole area. What can one say when we obtain a yield of 30-40 quintals per hectare on the same fields where we used to get 800 quintals." The reason is the bad crop rotation that was recommended by scientists, which has resulted in an accumulation of diseases in the soil. The farm manager should be allowed to make the decisions on what to grow and how to grow it.

The reporter concludes: "The majority of sugar beet-growing farms in Kazakhstan, due to the very bad land management practices and due to the violation of the correct crop rotations have greatly reduced the sugar beet yield. And the republic did not fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan for sales of beet to the state. Today, sugar beet growing in Kazakhstan requires the solution of many cardinal problems in order to restore the former yield per hectare. And these problems must be solved today and not put off until tomorrow."

Briefs

Tashkent Conference — The 28th coordination conference of the Soviet center for cotton and cotton seeds production ended its work in Tashkent on 18 March. Scientists concerned with seed farming and experts working in scientific research institutions and experimental gardens participated in the work of the conference. Discussed was the work of the variety and quality center during the past 5-year plan period and the results attained from the testing of new cotton varieties. [Summary] [*Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 18 Mar 86 GF*]

All-Union Science Conference Opens in Tashkent

LD032121 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1430 GMT 3 Apr 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] An all-union scientific-practical conference, "The Perfecting of National Relations in the Light of the Decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress," opened in Tashkent today.

Taking part in it are eminent scientists from Moscow, Kiev, Tashkent, and a number of union republics.

The conference was addressed by Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Uzbekistan Communist Party.

Kazakh Council Discusses Scientific Progress

GF011644 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian
1400 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Text] The republican coordination council for scientific and technical progress today held a regular meeting at the premises of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. During the meeting the project which outlines the general fields of the programs for intensifying scientific and technical progress was discussed. (Dakhtir), deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Kazakh SSR, delivered a report in this regard.

The coordination council ratified the main project of the republican programs for intensifying scientific and technical progress in light of the decisions and [word indistinct] of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and the Kazakh SSR Council of Munisters.

The meeting was attended by Bashmakov, Truysov, and Trofimov, secretaries of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee; Grebenyuk, first deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; Zhanybekov and Kuppayev, deputy chairmen of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; the directors of the departments of ministries [word indistinct]; and responsible functionaries of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee and Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers.

Miroshkin, second secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a report.

Antarctic Expedition Personnel Transfer Stations

LD012321 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
2100 GMT 1 Apr 86

[Summary] The collectives of the Russkaya and Leningradskaya stations have transferred from three vessels of the 31st Soviet Antarctic expedition to the flagship *Mikhail Somov*. Supplies for them also were transferred. The diesel-electric ship once again met icebergs on the way to the Russkaya station. It could not get closer than 80 miles from the station. Then the crews of two MI-8 helicopters set up a type of air bridge from the vessel to the shore. The *Mikhail Somov* was near Hawkes Heights for 6 days and nights. The personnel of the Russkaya station was exchanged. The participants in the voyage finished work, led by Nikolay Tyabin, candidate of geographical sciences, and continued the voyage in the southern latitutdes. The *Mikhail Somov* reached Oates Coast, where the Leningradskaya station is situated. The vessel has stopped 25 miles from that base, now, and another air bridge has been set up between improvised ice berths and the Antarctic coast.

IZVESTIYA Correspondent Reports From Missile Site

PM040838 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Special correspondent N. Sautin article under the rubric "Life of Soviet Armed Forces": "Underground Bastion; Reportage From the Region Where Unit X of the Strategic Missile Forces Is Based"]

[Text] The days marked red on the calendar are not days off here. Even on Sunday morning at headquarters there are phone calls, reports, orders.... The commander is free by 1000: "Shall we go?"

On the way we passed the rayon center. New five-story buildings, a noisy bazaar... Near a roadside village we turned off onto a country track. The driver hugged the side of the road to let pass a Belarus truck coming from the other direction with a trailer of mixed feed, then a kolkhoz milk tanker, then a bus. When we passed a small wood, Guards Lieutenant Colonel V. Yakovlev gave the order to stop. We got out.

Snow-covered virgin land all around — there is nowhere to get your bearings. It is hard to get used to the thought that this area contains silos with nuclear missiles ready to fire like cartridges in a gun barrel....

A small digression at this point: Our first ballistic missile was launched in 1947. Tests of an intercontinental ballistic missile were successfully completed 10 years later. The engines generated over 20 million horsepower. It flew at 28,000 km per hour! That was ballistic missile No 1 — an impressive "trailblazer." A new branch of the Soviet Armed Forces was born — the Strategic Missile Forces.

Missile complexes were developed taking account of the prospects for developing the achievements of science and technology and the country's economic and production potential. The transition away from above-ground undefended launch sites to silo launch installations ensuring missile survivability and protected from enemy nuclear impacts occurred gradually. The missiles of the most varied types and designations being introduced into the troops were improved and modernized. The yield of nuclear charges and warhead strike accuracy both improved. Today the troops are armed with launch installations that have wholly automatic remote control and an extremely short launch preparation time. The high proportion of automation and electronic and computer equipment in the complex increases the reliability of the weapons and combat equipment and the security of their utilization, and entirely rules out any unsanctioned operations.

The party Central Committee Political Report to the 27th CPSU Congress stressed that Soviet military doctrine is unambiguously defensive. The USSR has pledged not be be the first to use nuclear weapons. But it is no secret that scenarios for a nuclear attack against us do exist. We do not have the right to fail to take them into account. And that is why the strategic nuclear forces — the Strategic Missile Forces and Naval and Air Force strategic forces — are in constant readiness to immediately inflict a retaliatory strike.

A steel door leads to one side. Below are concrete steps. Going deeper and deeper. We enter a narrow tunnel illuminated with diffused lighting. We make a turn. And another. Our footsteps echo in the total silence.

The underground entrance ends at an airtight sliding door. We go through, and it immediately closes again. We get into an elevator. And down we go again.

I once went down to the coal face in a mine. Here the feeling is different. It is as if the elevator is sliding down the belly of a submarine placed vertically in the ground. I try to count the flashing level indicators and — I lose count....

The elevator stops, gently depositing us on the concrete "bottom." And there is another steel door.

Behind the door is a separate compartment: the command post of the guards unit. And if hordes of hostile missiles emerge streaking toward our country from the dark dungeons of Nevada or Colorado, from the NATO bases in Britain, Italy, or West Germany, or from the depths of the oceans, the motherland's orders will arrive here. And then the duty detail in the underground bastion will launch the retaliatory Soviet missiles hidden in the silos.

Who are these people prepared to carry out the order to launch a retaliatory strike? The current detail at the strategic missile consoles is headed by Guards Major Yuriy Vasin. He is 33. From a worker family and married with two children. He has the top military qualification of "expert specialist." He is a student at the correspondence section of a military academy. With him is Guards Senior Lieutenant Igor Medvetskiy. He is 25 and married with a daughter. His choice of profession was predetermined: He is the grandson of a frontline artilleryman, a colonel who fought from Brest to Berlin. On the other side of that door, in a cylindrical room, Vasin and Medvetskiy stand guard over peace and our dear home.

We go up to the surface and enter the rest room. It contains polished wooden furniture, carpets, a color television, and bookshelves — the comforts of home. The walls are easy on the eyes: pictures of Russian landscapes. There is a small sports hall and a shower room. One of the officers who has recently come off shift is leafing through newspapers. Another is sitting at a writing table covered with textbooks — he is preparing for academy examinations. Both recently celebrated a double jubilee — 25 years since the creation of the Strategic Missile Forces and their own 25th birthdays....

I get acquainted with Guards Warrant Officer Nikolay Zadorozhnyy. He has 27 years of military service behind him. Service in the Strategic Missile Forces is intensive and linked with frequent separations from home and family. So what makes him, the no-longer-young Warrant Officer Zadorozhnyy, spend his days and nights in this remote area? "Do you really want a one-sentence answer?" Nikolay said, and asked me to sit down. Here is a brief resume of the veteran missile soldier's life.

His father, the chairman of a rural soviet, was shot before his very eyes on the first day of the fascist occupation. Nikolay, as

the son of a Communist, was chased barefoot over broken glass. He survived by a miracle. After the war and now orphaned, he worked as a cowherd. When drafted he flew in bombers as a gunner. Then he became a milling machine operator in a plant. He was summoned to the military enlistment office where it was suggested that he become a military construction worker with the promise of an unusual construction project. He agreed and was taken to the construction site. It was winter; there were tents, no roads, and the schedules were extremely tight. What was the project? This very same command post. He recalls digging each meter into the ground. But here and in other parts of the country, even the most remote, the military construction workers succeeded. They did not give an aggressor the slightest chance of inflicting a first nuclear strike with impunity. Yet overseas many hundreds of launch installations targeted on the USSR had already been set up.

He stayed to serve at this command post which he himself had built. He also knows to whom he will hand over the post — his son, now drafted into the Army and a senior sergeant who has already distinguished himself in Afghanistan. The father safeguards peace. And the son defends the cause of peace.

Zadorozhnyy spoke with special love of his wife Galina. She also had a terrible time during the war. And consequently even today feels other people's pain as if it were her own. A blood donor, she has already freely given 108 liters of blood....

That is how the Zadorozhnyy family see their duty to the motherland. And it was clear to me why the Guards warrant officer serves precisely in the Strategic Missile Forces. Forces whose terrible weapons are one of the guarantees of peace and quiet in our home.

What precedes the anxious vigil in the underground steel bunker? On my last morning I visited a training command post. From the exercise leader's workstation I can watch the training detail.

My place at the workstation is taken by Commander V. Yakovlev. Officers S. Martynenko and V. Kasyanenko settle into high-backed easy chairs at the "command post." In front of them are small tables similar to writing desks. Their plastic tops are studded with buttons, keys, and switches. The semicircular inside of the "command post" gleams with white and green displays and indicators. The premises contain nothing frightening or particularly impressive. It is similar to the situation in an air traffic control room or power station.

Let us present the training detail. (It is selected according to people's psychological compatibility, commonality of interests, and habits — everything is important: They are left alone for hours on end....) Guards Captain Sergey Martynenko is 27 and an expert specialist. He is married with one daughter and is an excellent sportsman. His hobbies? Wood carving and the guitar. His testimonial states: "He is reliable in combat work...." Alongside is Guards Lieutenant Valeriy Kasyanenko. He is 22 and a specialist third class. He is a bachelor and a first-rate shot, boxer, and athlete. His testimonial states: "He is persistent in training. He does not lose his head under the complex conditions of combat work."

Work at the training "command post" now starts. Here, with the help of highly accurate electronic instruments, the detail, without leaving their positions, takes the "pulse" of each missile. The officers are like virtuoso pianists: with incredible speed they easily and expertly run their fingers over the switches on the panel. Prompt and accurate information about the launch readiness of all ICBM systems appears on signal readouts.

The commander starts pressing the switches on his own panel. His task is to create a situation as near as possible to that which might be encountered on combat standby. Remember the television program "What? Where? When?" It gave you a minute to think. A whole minute. The missile troops have but moments.

Signals flash on the panels in front of the officers.

"Communications breakdown..."

"Loss of power..."

"Fire in compartment number..."

Of course, these situations are unlikely in real life. But that makes things no easier for the detail. There is no such thing as a "dry run" training session for strategic missile troops. Should S. Martynenko, a master in military matters, now commit even a single mistake — even if he immediately corrects it — the detail's actions will be considered hesitant.

Nuclear missile weapons require accurate and extremely well-organized actions on the part of a combat detail. And here at the "command post" you can see for yourself that it is inconceivable to direct missile equipment without in-depth knowledge in the sphere of automation, remote control, electronics, ballistics, nuclear physics, and mathematics. The example of even this ordinary training session also shows something else: Combat standby duty demands particular teamwork from missile troops and the ability to act resolutely and purposefully under conditions of extremely high physical, moral, and psychological pressures. The Strategic Missile Forces are a branch of the Armed Forces where almost one officer in three is a master of military matters!

Time is passing! The electronic counter inexorably ticks off the moments. I hear the officers exchanging clipped phrases. It is not enough to report disagreements now. Yakovlev is waiting for a full analysis of the situation he has created. The measures taken by the officers will be assessed to ensure that the unit's combat readiness has not diminished, and the commander is aided by a special panel — a impassive objective screen giving a readout of the result of the detail's efforts. Different colored lights whirl on the indicator boards and displays in a frenzied dance. Things are heating up at the "command post."

And finally Yakovlev duplicates the unit's decision to launch all ICBM's. He gives the order to the "command post." The officers press a combination of buttons, entering the order into the missiles' guidance system. The time limit for launch is so short that the detail must act automatically.

Red displays showing the numbers of launch installations flash. Those are the ICBM's — invisible from where we are — answering: "Roger, standing by!"

I imagine how, somewhere on the edge of the forest a large, rather flat semicircle cast from high-durability metal, sweeping the snow-powdered hill, opens the mouth of the silo....

The officers, each at their own console, press buttons simultaneously. The automatic equipment works in a fraction of a second: one circuit closes, then another, ignition in the combustion chamber, and...

The displays show that the missiles have left the silos!

The electronic counter has stopped! Yes, all this takes longer to describe than to happen....

The commander of a Strategic Missile Forces unit... How did I previously imagine the person under whose command are officers empowered to press the button? There are rows of orders on his jacket. He has a steely stare, is taciturn, restrained, and authoritative... No, that picture does not apply to Yakovlev.

He has only two awards so far: service medals. He has good, blue eyes. He is sociable. Straightforward with his subordinates and benevolent. He has a soft, rather than a "parade ground" voice. And as for his age: At 31 he is the youngest unit commander in the Strategic Missile Forces.

That is the outside information. Let us take a look at his career history. He graduated from higher military college summa cum laude. He graduated from the military academy summa cum laude. He has moved progressively up through the officer ranks. His unit is a front-ranker. But let fellow servicemen of the guards lieutenant colonel fill in his portrait.

Guards Major Yu. Vasin: "Yakovlev is a rare and inspiringly industrious commander." Lieutenant Colonel A. Bolshakov: "He can find the right people to help him and encourage their initiative." Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Yeretnov: "Under Yakovlev people see the results of their work. They do not approach service like programmed robots but conscientiously, with a real feel for the job." Guards Senior Lieutenant I. Medvetskiy: "The commander immediately played on our pride: Can't you do any better? It seems we could. Now any other way is unthinkable."

Under the glass on Yakovlev's writing table is a letter from his father. The frontline officer congratulates his son on being appointed to his new post. And he writes words that have made a deep impression on the young commander's consciousness:

"In 1941 the fatherland's defense stretched along the Brest-Vyborg line. Today the frontline is where you are serving..."

Military Officials Sign Retired General's Obituary

PM040910 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Obituary of L.I. Baukov]

[Excerpts] Colonel General (retired) Leonid Ivanovich Baukov, a participant in the Great Patriotic War, has died after a serious and protracted illness. He devoted his entire conscious life to service of the socialist motherland and the Communist Party, of which he became a member in 1931.

L.I. Baukov was born into a workers family in Petrovsk, Saratov Oblast, on 13 August 1910. He entered the ranks of the Soviet Army in 1931.

S.L. Sokolov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, V.I. Petrov, A.D. Lizichev, Yu.P. Maksimov, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, A.I. Koldunov, A.N. Yefimov, V.N. Chernavin, V.L. Govorov, S.K. Kurkotkin, N.F. Shestopalov, A.T. Altunin, I.N. Shkadov, M.M. Kozlov, V.Ya. Abolins, M.I. Druzhinin, F.F. Gayvoronskiy.